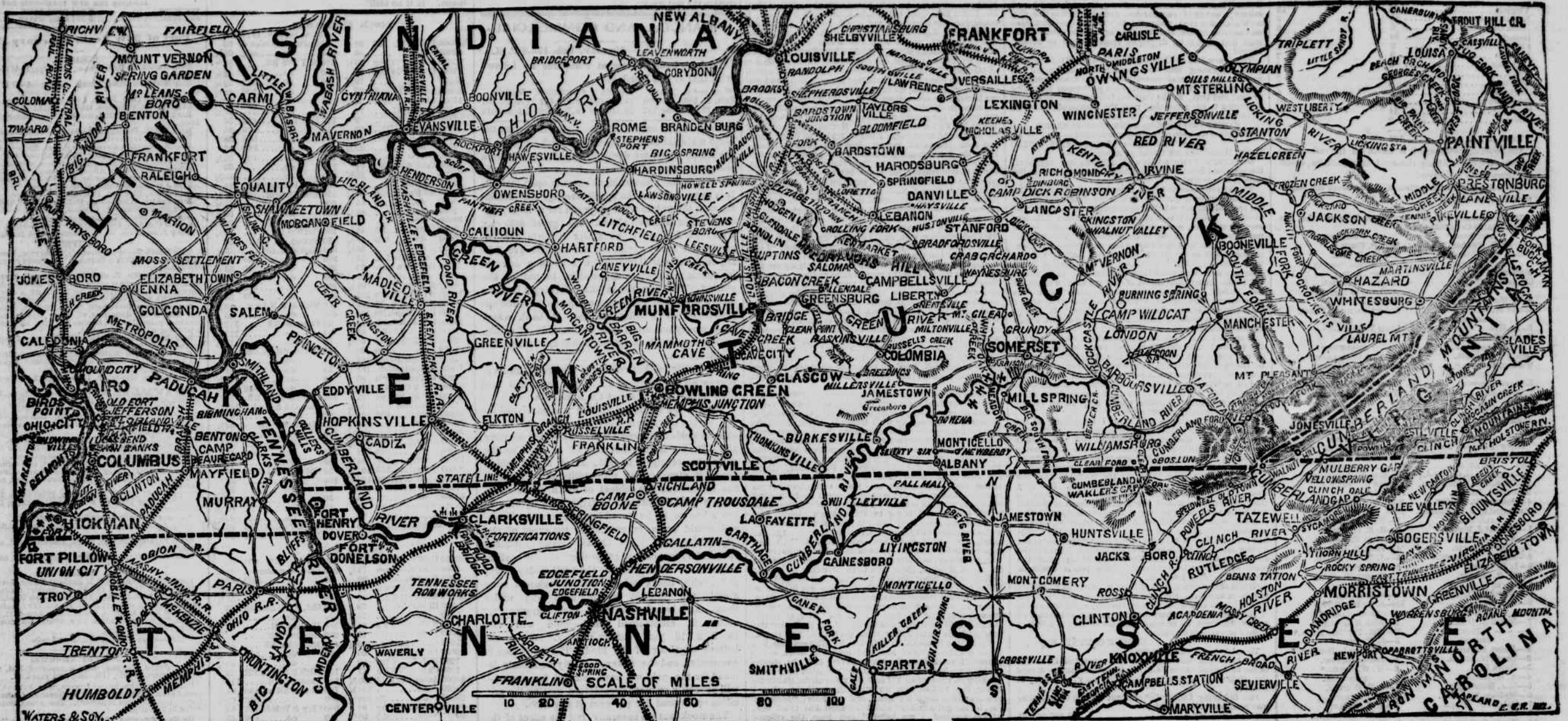


## CAPTURE OF FORT DONELSON.

The Relative Positions Between that Point and the Most Important Rebel Locations in Kentucky and Tennessee—  
The March of the Union Forces.



## HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

## Another Glorious Victory of the Union Arms.

## Complete Reduction of Fort Donelson.

## The Rebel Generals A. S. Johnston, Pillow and Buckner Captives.

## Fifteen Thousand Rebels and an Immense Quantity of War Material Captured.

## Escape of Floyd and Five Thousand Rebel Troops.

## The Flying General Stigmatized as a Traitor and Coward by His Comrades.

## Ten Thousand of the Enemy Reported Hors du Combat.

## The Union Loss Four Hundred Killed and Eight Hundred Wounded.

## Names of Some of the Killed and Wounded.

## Flag Officer Foote Again on the Warpath.

## The Mortar and Gunboat Fleet En Route Up the Cumberland River.

## Clarksville, Tenn., the Next Point of Attack.

## REPORTED CAPTURE OF SAVANNAH, GA.

## The Effect of the News on the Public Heart.

## A General Jubilee in Congress, the Camps, the Cities and Throughout the Country, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

## OFFICIAL REPORTS.

## Report of Commodore Foote to the Secretary of the Navy.

Cairo, Feb. 17, 1862.  
Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy—  
The Carondelet has just arrived from Fort Donelson,

and brings information of the capture of that fort by the land forces yesterday morning, with 15,000 prisoners. Johnston and Buckner were taken prisoners.

The loss is heavy on both sides.

Floyd escaped, with five thousand men, during the night.

I go up with the gunboats, and as soon as possible will proceed to Clarksville.

Eight mortar boats are on their way, with which I hope to attack Clarksville.

My foot is painful, but the wound is not dangerous.

Therapy has behaved gloriously.

I shall be able to take two iron-clad gunboats with me, as the others are disabled.

The trophies are immense.

The particulars will soon be given.

A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer.

## Report of Brigadier General Cullum to Major General McClellan.

Cairo, Feb. 17, 1862.

To Major General McClellan:

The Union flag floats over Fort Donelson. The Carondelet, Captain Walker, brings the glorious intelligence.

The fort surrendered at nine o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning. Generals A. S. Johnston and Buckner, and fifteen thousand prisoners, and a large amount of material of war, are the trophies of the victory. Loss heavy on both sides.

Floyd, the chief, stole away during the night previous, with five thousand men, and is denounced by the rebels as a traitor.

I am happy to inform you that Flag Officer Foote, though suffering with his foot, with the noble characteristic of our navy, notwithstanding his disability, will take up immediately two gunboats, and with the eight mortar boats which he will overtake, will make an immediate attack on Clarksville if the state of the weather will permit. We are now firing a national salute from Fort Cairo, General Grant's late post, in honor of the glorious achievement.

GEORGE W. CULLUM, Brig. Gen. Vol. and U. S. A., and Chief of Staff and Eng'rs.

## DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

St. Louis, Feb. 17, 1862.

Fort Donelson has surrendered!

Despatches from General Grant to General Halleck announce that Fort Donelson surrendered at nine o'clock yesterday morning to the land forces. The gunboats were present at the time. Our army has captured fifteen thousand prisoners, including Major General Albert Sidney Johnston, Major General Pillow, and Brigadier General Buckner. An immense amount of war materials are among the trophies of the victory.

Further official advices from Fort Donelson state that General Floyd, with five thousand rebel troops, stole away during the night, and the rebels in the fort denounced him as a black-hearted traitor and coward.

The enemy were known to have had thirty thousand troops, fifteen thousand of whom are our prisoners. Five thousand escaped, and the balance are reported killed and wounded, or otherwise disabled.

Our loss is not stated, but the slaughter in our ranks is mentioned as terribly severe.

The casualties on the gunboats were as follows:—

On the St. Louis three were killed, including P. R. Riley, of Cincinnati; two wounded, among them Lieut. Kendall.

On the Louisville five soldiers were killed; four were slightly wounded, two severely, each having both arms shot away.

On the Carondelet four were killed, five badly wounded, including William Hinton, the pilot, and two severely wounded.

On the Pittsburgh two were wounded.

The gunboat Carondelet has arrived at Cairo with a large number of our wounded. Many have also been taken to the Paducah hospital.

The force en route for Fort Donelson had mostly come up, and were located on the left. General Lewis Wallace, with the steamer Missouri and Eleventh Indiana regiment, arrived on Friday.

Chicago, Feb. 17, 1862.

A special despatch to the Chicago Times, dated Fort Donelson, February 17, says:—

Fort Donelson surrendered at daylight this morning unconditionally. We have Generals Buckner, Johnston, Bushrod and fifteen thousand prisoners and three thousand horses. Generals Pillow and Floyd, with their brigade, ran away on steamers, without letting General Buckner know their intentions.

General Smith led the charge on the lower end of the works, and was the first into the fortifications.

The Fort Henry runways were bogged here. The prisoners are loading on the steamers for Cairo.

Our loss is heavy—probably 400 killed and 800 wounded. We lose a large percentage of officers; among them are Lieutenant Colonels Irwin, of the Illinois Twentieth, White, of the Thirty-first, and Smith, of the Forty-eighth. Colonel John A. Logan, lawyer and Kansan, are wounded.

Major Post, of the Eighth Illinois, with 500 privates, are prisoners, and have gone to Nashville, having been taken the night before the surrender.

The enemy's loss is heavy, but not so large as ours, as they fought behind intrenchments.

We should have taken them by storming on Saturday if our ammunition had not given out in the night.

General McClellan's division, composed of Generals Oglesby, Wallace's and McClure's brigades, suffered terribly. They were composed of the Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twentieth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, Thirty-third, Forty-fifth and Forty-ninth Illinois regiments. General Lew. Wallace, with the Eleventh Indiana, Eighth Missouri and some Ohio regiments, participated.

Taylor's, Willard's, McAllister's, Schwartz's and Deceuse's batteries were in the fight from the commencement.

The enemy turned our right for half an hour; but our lost ground was more than regained.

General Lamm's brigade, of General Smith's division, was the first in the lower end of the enemy's works, and was done by a charge of baguettes.

As nine-tenths of the rebels were pitted against our right, our forces on the right were ready all night to recommence the attack. On Sunday morning they were met on their approach by a white flag. Gen. Buckner having sent early in the morning a despatch to Gen. Grant surrendering.

The works of the fort extend some five miles on the outside. The rebels lost forty-eight field pieces, seventeen heavy guns, twenty thousand stand of arms, besides a large quantity of commissary stores.

The rebel troops are completely demoralized, and have no confidence in their leaders, as they charge Pillow and Floyd with deserting them.

Our troops, from the moment of the investment of the fort on Wednesday, lay on their arms night and day—half the time without provisions, all the time without tents, and a portion in a heavy storm of rain and snow.

## THE TROOPS ENGAGED AT FORT DONELSON.

## Additional Names of Field Officers and Troops Engaged at Fort Donelson.

In addition to the names published in our yesterday's issue, we learn that the following brigade was transferred from General Crittenden's division, of General Bell's department, and ordered to the Cumberland, and was in the division commanded by General Lewis Wallace—

Acting Brigadier General... Colonel Geo. W. Smith.

Acting Adjut. Gen'l... Captain... Lieut. Col. Jack.

Volunteer Artillery... Lieutenant Colonel Jack.

Competition of Brigades.

Forty-third Indiana Volunteers.

Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteers.

Seventeenth Kentucky Volunteers.

Twenty-ninth Kentucky Volunteers.

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## GENERAL McCLELLAN'S STAFF.

As there have been a few changes in the staff of the commander of the first division since the last published, we publish in full the general order announcing the composition of the same:—

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 1.

Headquarters First Division, Cairo, Ill., Feb. 2, 1862.

The General Commanding the First Division, preparatory to the advance movement ordered to be made, announces the following staff:—

Major M. Brayna, Twenty-ninth regiment Illinois Volunteers, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Major H. P. Stewart, M. D., Surgeon and Acting Aid.

Capt. A. Schwartz, Light Artillery, Acting Chief of Field Staff.

Capt. Warren Stewart, Independent Cavalry, Acting Aid.

Capt. James Dunlap, Independent Quartermaster and Aid.

Capt. Henry C. Freeman, Acting Engineer and Aid.

Capt. Wm. H. Heath, Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence and Aid.

Capt. E. S. Jones, Twenty-ninth regiment, Ordnance Officer and Aid.

By order of Brig. Gen. JOHN A. McCLELLAN, Commanding First Division.

M. BRAYNA, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

## ILLINOIS TROOPS AT FORT DONELSON.

(From the Illinois State Journal, Feb. 15.)

It may be interesting to our readers to know that among the troops investing Fort Donelson are the following:—

Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, Eighty-ninth, Ninetyth, Ninety-first, Ninety-second, Ninety-third, Ninety-fourth, Ninety-fifth, Ninety-sixth, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-eighth, Ninety-ninth, and One hundredth regiments of Illinois Volunteers.

Major Post, of the Eighth Illinois, with 500 privates, are prisoners, and have gone to Nashville, having been taken the night before the surrender.

The enemy's loss is heavy, but not so large as ours, as they fought behind intrenchments.

We should have taken them by storming on Saturday if our ammunition had not given out in the night.

General McClellan's division, composed of Generals Oglesby, Wallace's and McClure's brigades, suffered terribly. They were composed of the Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twentieth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, Thirty-third, Forty-fifth and Forty-ninth Illinois regiments. General Lew. Wallace, with the Eleventh Indiana, Eighth Missouri and some Ohio regiments, participated.

Taylor's, Willard's, McAllister's, Schwartz's and Deceuse's batteries were in the fight from the commencement.

The enemy turned our right for half an hour; but our lost ground was more than regained.

General Lamm's brigade, of General Smith's division, was the first in the lower end of the enemy's works, and was done by a charge of baguettes.

As nine-tenths of the rebels were pitted against our right, our forces on the right were ready all night to recommence the attack. On Sunday morning they were met on their approach by a white flag. Gen. Buckner having sent early in the morning a despatch to Gen. Grant surrendering.

The works of the fort extend some five miles on the outside. The rebels lost forty-eight field pieces, seventeen heavy guns, twenty thousand stand of arms, besides a large quantity of commissary stores.

The rebel troops are completely demoralized, and have no confidence in their leaders, as they charge Pillow and Floyd with deserting them.

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